

GREAT TRIAL ON

Chiefs of the Western Federation of Miners, Accused of the Murder of Former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, Soon to Face a Jury—State Is Divided on Question of Their Guilt or Innocence—Immense Fund Raised for Defense—Fight Promises to Be Long and Bitter.

Boise, Idaho.—No one living in the Rocky mountain regions can have an unprejudiced opinion regarding the Steunenberg murder trial. This is the most important event that has occurred in western America in recent years, and William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with the murder of Idaho's governor, has half the population of the entire western country with him and half against him. This is the culmination of a long line of bloodshed in the mining camps, beginning in the Coeur d'Alene mines 15 years ago, and culminating in the bloody mining riots in Colorado. The prosecution aims to show that all the crimes in the mining camps which appeared at the time to have their motive in the existing bad feeling between the mine owners and the Western Federation of Miners were planned by the "Inner Circle" of the federation. Of this the three officials indicted for the murder of Gov. Steunenberg were members, and the crimes committed were supposed to be carried out under their directions. The defense is confident of its ability to disprove these allegations, as well as the charges made in Orchard's "confession," described further on in this article.

At the time of the Wardner riots in the Coeur d'Alenes, Gov. Steunenberg, in the absence of the Idaho militia in the Philippines, asked for federal aid, and Gen. Merriam established such stringent military rule that Gov. Steunenberg gained the enmity of the entire Western Federation of Miners. Two years later Steunenberg retired from office and returned to his home in Caldwell. Four years later, returning home from his office at six o'clock on the night of December 30, 1905, he swung open his garden gate, and a mine that had been set for him exploded and tore his body to pieces. His head was found a block away.

Two "Confessions" Made.
Investigation implicated Harry Orchard and Stephen Adams in the murder.



THE LATE GOVERNOR STEUNENBERG



WILLIAM HAYWOOD



HARRY ORCHARD



CHARLES MOYER

der, and both confessed. In their confessions they stated that they were the tools of the "Inner Circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, and implicated the officials of the federation in a long list of murders and attempted murders. Charles H. Moyer, president; William D. Haywood, secretary, and George A. Pettibone, committee man, all members of the "Inner Circle," were "kidnaped" in Colorado on hurried extradition proceedings and rushed to Idaho on a special train. Orchard has since become greatly weakened mentally and Adams has retracted his "confession,"

Nugent of Idaho, the firm of Richardson, Patterson & Hawkins of Denver, and lawyers from every town in the west in which the Western Federation of Miners has had trouble.

Will Be Hard Fought Battle.

The trial will be long and hard fought. In the first place, it will be difficult to secure a jury in a state where every one takes a vital interest in the trial. The prosecution will exert every possible effort to secure the conviction of Haywood, as the hope of fastening the long line of Colorado murders on the officials of the Western Federation of

Miners depends on the validity of the "confession" of Harry Orchard and its power to convict.

The complaint that two terms of court has passed before the cases were brought to trial was made the basis of a motion to have the case dismissed a few weeks ago. The motion was overruled, Senator Borah arguing that the trial could not previously have been legally held under the laws of Idaho, as habeas corpus proceedings were pending in the supreme court.

The defense then petitioned for change of venue from Caldwell to Boise. This was granted by Judge Wood, the defense agreeing not to bring up the question of change of venue again. Judge Wood then set the trial of Haywood for May 9 in Boise.

About this trial centers the greatest interest, as the fate of Haywood will decide the fate of the others, since all three of the indicted men were equally implicated by Harry Orchard.

Could Not Have Trial Earlier.

The prosecution has been generally criticised for allowing a whole year to pass without bringing these men to trial.



ARREST OF ORCHARD

DEATH OF STEUNENBERG

PLAYING A MINE

trial, and many excuses have been made to account for it. The Idaho laws provide that a man cannot be convicted of a crime on the uncorroborated confession of an accomplice. It is stated that the prosecution has delayed because it was unable to obtain corroboration of Harry Orchard's confession. The district attorney yields no information on this point. But since the prosecution is now taking up the case, it is presumed that it has stronger evidence against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone than the "confessions" of Harry Orchard and Stephen Adams. The fact that Adams has retracted his confession practically destroys it as evidence, and Orchard is understood to be in so weakened a state of mind that he will not be able to take the stand, and the prosecution will be forced to seek to have his sworn testimony, on which the indictments were brought, admitted as evidence in the form of affidavits.

The confessions of Harry Orchard and Steve Adams for the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg were obtained by James McPartland of the Pinkerton detective service, who broke up the Mollie Maguire gang in Pennsylvania in the seventies, and secured the conviction and execution of 17 members.

Murder of Steunenberg.

When ex-Gov. Steunenberg was murdered, Dec. 30, 1905, the nature of the death trap set for him and seemingly the probable motive for the act pointed suspicion toward the Western Federation of Miners. James McPartland, superintendent of the western branch of the Pinkerton service, with his office in Denver, took up the case. Three days after the murder McPartland arrested Harry Orchard, in whose room in a hotel in Caldwell was found a suspicious white powder and some letters. In his trunk in the railroad station, it is claimed, were found materials for making bombs, a cipher code, and letters from several Federation officials, containing instructions and advice.

How "Confession" Was Got.

McPartland set about obtaining a confession from Orchard. He worked on his nerves by placing him in solitary confinement with silent attendants. At the end of a week McPartland appeared, sowed the seed of distrust in Orchard's mind, and left him to ruminate over what he believed to be the treason of his instigators. McPartland did not come back for days. By that time Orchard was ready to talk. It took five days' steady writing to take down his "confession." It takes seven hours' rapid reading to get through with this document, which purports to give the entire history of the

activities of the "Inner Circle" of the Western Federation of Miners.

Orchard's Remarkable Story.

According to his own confession, Orchard was the principal assassin in the pay of the Western Federation of Miners, hired to get rid of objectionable persons. A remarkable side to his story is his care not to injure persons not enemies of the Federation. He planned many times, he confessed, to assassinate Gov. Peabody of Colorado, but, as he says in his "confession": "I could have got Gov. Peabody time and time again, if I had not been afraid of blowing up those Peabody girls."

He tells in another place how he deliberately foiled a determination on the part of the Federation to destroy a whole trainload of innocent people. There was a military ball at Victor, Colo., Nov. 14, 1903, in the midst of the mining trouble in this district. The military was in control, and the miners objected to the martial law. A train on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad took over to Victor from Cripple Creek 218 persons. Knowing that

From the State Capital

Information and Gossip Furnished by Special Correspondent at Lansing.

Lansing.—There seem to be breakers ahead for the proposed senatorial reapportionment, due to the fact that very few of the senators care to have the present districts juggled. As a matter of fact, something will have to be done, else in case the present reapportionment is re-enacted the supreme court would undoubtedly hold it unconstitutional. Another important point is that Wayne county is entitled to an additional senator and the delegation is now trying to figure out an equitable division of territory. Senator Bland has drafted a plan which provides for leaving the Second and Third districts as they are; the First district to consist of the Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth wards; the Fourth to consist of the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards and a small portion of Springwells; the Fifth district to consist of the Seventeenth ward and all the townships. In any reapportionment plan devised St. Clair county will have to figure in a shakeup, which is not desired by the political powers there. It is planned to join Kalamazoo and Barry county in one district and Calhoun and Eaton in another.

Will Flock to Greet President.

The greatest crowd that ever assembled in Lansing is expected the week of Sunday, May 26, culminating in the visit of President Roosevelt on Friday, May 31. In that week will take place the graduation commencement exercises of the class of '07, and the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the college. There will be many dignitaries and celebrities, from President Charles J. Monroe, of the state board of agriculture, who entered with the first class in '37, and graduated in '61, to the president of the United States. The secretary of agriculture and other national officers, presidents of a dozen universities, and all the agricultural colleges of the country, are a few of the expected visitors. President Roosevelt is expected in Lansing at ten o'clock Friday morning. He will proceed, it is expected to the capitol to address the legislature. At the college at this time Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture and noted educators from all parts of the country will address the students. In the afternoon will be the procession of delegates, state officials, legislators, alumni, faculty, students—and the address by President Roosevelt, followed by the conferring of degrees on the class of 1907. In the evening at seven o'clock the society banquets and reunions.

Putting Money in Banks.

The report of the condition of the state banks, six trust companies, and one savings society in the state at the close of business March 22 issued by the commissioner of the banking department, H. M. Zimmermann, shows the following increases over the last report, Jan. 26:

Loans, discounts, bonds, mortgages and securities, \$4,632,411.28
Commercial deposits, \$4,694,954.56
Savings deposits, 3,012,906.75

Total increase in deposits, \$2,508,873.40

And the following increases are shown in the items named since the corresponding report of one year ago, that of April 6, 1906:

Loans, discounts, bonds, mortgages and securities, \$3,783,331.34
Commercial deposits, \$7,362,477.62
Savings deposits, 14,551,817.61

Total increase in deposits, \$21,644,265.55

"Good Roads" Law Knocked Out.

The state "good roads" law, insofar as it relates to the appointment of county road commissioners in Wayne county, was held unconstitutional by the supreme court. Such an opinion was stated by the court in affirming the Wayne circuit court, which refused to mandamus the board of county auditors to allow certain claims under the act. The chief objection to the act that was raised in the hearing was that while the cities of Detroit and Wyandotte pay five-sixths of the tax, the inhabitants of those cities have no voice in the action required to adopt or rescind the law. The method of appointing commissioners was also attacked.

M. C. Can Sue for Millions.

The supreme court has unanimously sustained the Wayne circuit court in overruling the demurrer of the state to the bill of the Michigan Central Railroad company. This is the case in which the company is asking \$5,000,000 for the repeal of its special charter, and the attorney general contended that for several reasons the company should not be permitted to bring suit. The main issue, the question of \$5,000,000 damages, will now be fought out in Detroit.

Senate Wants Liquor Bill.

The senate took its long expected action on the inaction of the liquor committee in not reporting the Rogers' prohibition bill. Senator Linsley predicted that the committee be requested to report out the bill or a substitute. This was tabled on motion of Senator Smith. A few minutes later Senator Ming moved to take the bill from the table, and this was done and the resolution was passed. The committee now stands "requested." It would take a two-thirds vote to take the bill from the committee.

To Clear Up Old Taxes.

Back in 1863 the state of Michigan made a grant of lands to Houghton county for the construction of a state road, a condition of the grant being that the lands should be exempt from taxation. The lands are now located in several northern Michigan counties. In some of these counties they were placed on the tax rolls and the taxes not being paid, were returned as delinquent and bid in by the state. The county treasurer of Houghton county is now in Lansing, endeavoring to straighten out the records and secure the cancellation of the taxes assessed against the lands.

Approves Rifle Ranges.

Authority was given by the state military board to Capt. R. C. Vandercook, of the First artillery, to hire horses to drill his command before the opening of the state camp. Heretofore the members of the artillery have been compelled to go to camp without practice. The horses engaged will be taken to camp. The secretary has approved the purchase by the state military board of the rifle ranges at Detroit and Grand Rapids. Contracts will now be let for clearing the ranges and putting up the targets.

City Cannot Lay Tracks.

Five justices of the state supreme court, constituting a majority, decided that the city of Detroit cannot build street railway tracks to be leased to an operating corporation. The council of that city in 1905 ordered the department of public works to lay tracks on several streets and appropriate \$10,000 to start the work. The question of the legality of this action was immediately raised and an injunction applied for. The Wayne circuit court granted the injunction and the case was carried to the supreme court.

Would Make Nice Trips.

Representative L. I. Kelley has introduced a bill in the house providing for the transfer of state land sales from Lansing to the counties in which the lands are located. Objection to the measure is raised in the ground that sales conducted in various parts of the state would lead to too much traveling by state officers and clerks. Land Commissioner Rose is opposed to the proposed legislation.

Armory Bill on General Order.

The house ways and means committee reported out the new military bill and it was placed on the general order. It allows \$40,000 a year for state armories, with a \$10,000 limit per company. The bill is now satisfactory to its promoters, but it is far from satisfactory to many members, and unless a number of amendments are agreed to the measure will be killed in the senate.

To Restrain Political Activity.

Representative Miller, of Detroit, suggestions that the Kinnear railroad commission bill be amended so as to include clauses preventing political activity on the part of commissioners and also prohibiting gifts to the commissioners. He announces that he will present these in the house if like amendments are not made in the senate.

D. U. R. Pays \$20,584.

April 30 was the last day for the payment of railroad taxes for 1906 without a penalty. The Pere Marquette tax of \$461,098 was received. Among other taxes received were Detroit, United railway, \$20,584; Detroit & Mackinaw, \$74,927; Manistee & Northeastern, \$24,701; Detroit Union Depot & Station company, \$23,878.

Call Constitutional Convention.

The house committee on constitutional revision has acted on the various bills to provide for a constitutional convention which the people of the state ordered at the last general election and to-day reported a bill providing for such a convention to meet in Lansing, Nov. 6.

King to Succeed Pierce.

Paul H. King, at present journal clerk of the house of representatives, and a most efficient employee for a number of years, will probably succeed Charles S. Pierce as clerk. The latter will be appointed state game and fire warden at the close of the session.

Report Cigarette Bill.

The house committee on state affairs reported the bill of Representative Dickinson of Eaton against cigarettes. It absolutely prohibits the manufacture, sale or giving away of cigarettes in the state.

New Lawyers Are Out.

Of those who were successful in passing the examination and were admitted to the bar upon motion, of Judge Brown, a member of the board. They are: Jay W. Liney and H. Monroe Dunham, of Grand Rapids; Frank Edward Knapp, of Quincy; Harry Corgan, of Ontonagon; John Oliver Duncan, of Suttons Bay; Arthur Jerome Butler, of Lake View; Edward J. Sweeney, of Michigamme; Herbert A. Andersen, George Martin Read and Sidney Louis Alexander, of Detroit.

JOSEPH FORGIVES HIS BROTHERS

Sunday School Lesson for May 12, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Genesis 4:1-15; 22:1-24. Memory verses, 4: 5. GILDEEN TEXT.—"Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."—Eph. 4:32. TIME.—B. C. 197, according to Ussher. Second year of famine and 22 years after Joseph was sold into Egypt.

PLACE.—Heliopolis in Egypt, on the Nile, near the head of the Delta; or Zoan, near the outlet of the Nile, near the mouth of the Nile. About 220 miles from Heliopolis, Jacob's home.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.
We are now to trace the steps by which Joseph's brothers were transformed from haters into lovers. We left them, a set of bitter-hearted, cruel men, with virtual murder on their souls and their brother's bloody garment in their hands, telling their old father a lie that meant, they knew, his lifelong sorrow. Yet those same men were to be the ancestors of God's chosen people.

The Pressure of Famine.—Gen. 42:1-3. Some of those who greatly admired the character of Joseph have been compelled to think he did wrong in not notifying his old father of his safety during those nine years when as prime minister he certainly had power to communicate with him. In view, however, of the yearning affection which Joseph afterward showed, we may well believe that he realized how little good would be accomplished by such a course while his brothers hearts remained hard.

Joseph's Rough Dealing.—Gen. 42:4-6. Even in his old age, Jacob's energy shows itself, and it is he that proposes an expedition to get food from Egypt. The youngest, Benjamin, was alone retained at home.

Imprisonment.—Gen. 42:17-24. Joseph's dramatic reminders of what had passed continued. As they had thrust him into the pit, he thrust them into the horrors of an Egyptian prison.

The Mystery of the Money.—Gen. 42:25-28. Sometimes consciences that are not aroused by adversity are awakened by strangeness and mystery. This also was added for the bettering of his brothers.

The Sorrowful Father.—Gen. 43:1-14. However reluctant the sons were to face again the terrible rule of Egypt, and however Jacob dreaded to part with his sole remaining consolation, Benjamin, the pressure of hunger was too great for them. With a sinking heart, Jacob agreed that Benjamin should go, being a little assured, perhaps, by Judah's manly promise to be surety for him.

Benjamin Honored.—Gen. 43:15-34. A new surprise awaited the brothers in Egypt. Instead of being received roughly by the prime minister, they were invited to dine at the great man's house.

Benjamin's Peril.—Gen. 44:1-13. The affair of the divining cup was the most severe test of all. If was part of the plot to make out that Benjamin had stolen something very valuable and precious. The penalty applied to common thieves by Egyptian law was perpetual slavery, and that was the fate which confronted the horrified Benjamin when the cup was discovered in his sack.

Judah's Appeal.—Gen. 44:14-34. The examination before Joseph is a fit climax of the wonderful story. "Judah had thirsted for the blood of Joseph; it was Judah who now became the spokesman for the rest."—Sayce.

Joseph's Disclosure of Himself.—Vs. 1-4. Joseph's severe tests had abundantly accomplished their purpose; they had shown his brothers, even the worst of them, to be changed men, whom he could trust. Therefore he no longer hesitated to disclose himself.

Joseph's Disclosure of Providence.—Vs. 5-8. The surgeon's task is not complete if he leaves an open wound. While dealing with sinners never ends when they repent. They must next be comforted, strengthened, lifted into a new confidence. This is what Joseph now does for his humbled brothers. "Is it for me to forgive, but never forget" is as far as many Christians of to-day go in regard to an injury. How small is such a position as we stand beside this Hebrew, who could not only forget, but could strive to make the wrongdoers forget!

Joseph Sends for His Father.—Vs. 9-13. The best way to help a repentant sinner is to give him some noble task to perform; and if it helps to undo some of the wrong he has done, so much the better. Such a task Joseph next gave his brothers.

The Reunited Brothers.—Vs. 14, 15. Gen. 50:15-21. A moment more saw him and Benjamin locked in each other's arms, their tears freely flowing. And he kissed all his brethren. Simon? Yes. Reuben? Yes. Those who had tied his hands and mocked his cries? Yes. He kissed them all. And after that they talked with him.

—F. B. Meyer.

Practical Points.
The chief characteristics of this remarkable man Joseph were: (1) filial devotion; (2) absolute purity and honesty; (3) unselfishness, and readiness to help others; (4) humility; (5) a cheerful faith in God and in his destiny; (6) faithfulness in little things; (7) resolution and enterprise; (8) patience and perseverance. These qualities are within the reach of any man, and they will make any man's life successful.

"These dealings of Joseph with his brethren are the very pattern of God's dealings with men."—Trench.